

WESTERN CAROLINIAN

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1823.

Salisbury Academy.

THE subscriber having made an arrangement with the proprietors of this institution, the management of it, with its affairs, has become his individual concern. To his friends, and the public, he looks with confidence for a portion of their patronage. In his interesting and important employment, he ventures to promise the industrious application of more than twenty years' experience; united with a seal, excited by a conviction of its importance, and strengthened by habit. To parents and guardians, who may be disposed to place their children and wards under his care, he would remark, that his object has ever been, with the languages and higher branches of education, to impart a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and geography. In addition to these things, the useful and practical parts of Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, History and Chemistry, when required, will be attended to. In the instruction of females, a regular system will be adopted. The object will be, to render them rational and interesting companions; and in their education, as well as in that of the other sex, those branches, which are of the greatest utility in the progress of life, will receive a superior degree of attention. One object will ever be kept in view—to inspire his pupils with a due degree of self-respect, to establish correct moral and religious views and habits; and, with parental solicitude, to correct faults, and inculcate the habits of industry, neatness, order, and punctuality. In the instruction of those who are desirous of becoming teachers, he will be his aim; and the same attention will be paid to the English scholars, as to those who are desirous of higher institutions. Justice to himself requires him to state, that, in teaching the Latin and Greek languages, the thorough and critical method recommended by the Messrs. de Port Royal, and so admirably pursued at our University, has been, for a long time, adopted. To enable him to effect this, an extensive collection of the most approved grammars and lexicons, among which are the Thesaurus, de Port Royal, the grammars of the Messrs. de Port Royal, Goodrich, Moore, Valpy, &c. have been procured; to which his pupils have liberty to refer. To facilitate the study of Geography, an excellent set of Globes, with Lavoisne's other Atlases, and an extensive collection of maps, have been provided. The grades of tuition will be five, six, and seven dollars, paid in advance, into the hands of Thomas L. Coffey, Esq., who has kindly consented to act as agent for the subscriber.

JONAS OTIS FREEMAN.
Salisbury, May 31, 1823.—47

Valuable Lands for Sale.

By order of the Court of Equity of the County of Salisbury, made in the petition of William Chambers, George Miller and wife, and John Newman and wife, the following valuable Lands will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 24th day of June next, viz.

One tract containing six hundred and forty acres, lying on both sides of Crane Creek, called the *Spring Hill* tract. This body of Land lies about two miles from Salisbury, and has upon it an excellent dwelling house, where the late Maxwell Chambers resided, and after him John Chambers. It has all the necessary out-houses, stables, &c. Convenient to the dwelling is a house for carrying on the distilling business. There is also a fine and productive meadow in excellent order. But the most valuable establishment situated on this tract is the *Tan Yard*. This tannery uniting many advantages as any in the state. It has a large number of vats, in excellent order; all the houses necessary for currying and finishing the leather, and for preserving the bark; a house for carrying on the shoe-making business, &c.; bark always has been obtained at this establishment in great quantities, and on very reasonable terms; and there is always ready sale for the leather.

One tract, of about forty acres, lying on the north side of Crane Creek, adjoining the *Spring Hill* tract.

One tract, containing about twenty acres, lying on the main road leading from Salisbury to the Trading Ford, about one mile from Salisbury.

One tract, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, lying about three miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Wm. Smith, Henry Kern, and others. This land is covered with valuable timber of all sorts; it particularly abounds with fine pine and oak timber, which is valuable on account of its vicinity to several saw-mills. The soil itself is of a very good quality.

One tract of six-tenths of an acre, which will be sold with the last above mentioned tract; it is valuable for an excellent spring on it.

One other tract, of one hundred three and a half acres, lying on the waters of Third Creek adjoining the mill lands lately owned by Martha Hendleman; the timber on this tract is valuable, being so convenient to the said mills.

The conditions of the sale is, a credit of twelve months for one half of the purchase money, and of eighteen months for the other half. Bonds with approved securities will be required.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.
May 4, 1823. 7wt58

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—429

The thorough-bred Horse

DION.

WILL stand this season at my stable in Salisbury, and be let to mares at the price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare takes the foal, with liberty to turn to the season should the mare not prove with foal.

Dion is now nine years old. His dam was by the imported horse Charriot; his sire, the old imported Dion, whose pedigree almost every person is well acquainted with.

Dion certainly ranks with the best horses ever trained on the Salisbury turf, having been a running horse since three years old. During this time he has won six races—three two-mile, and three one-mile heats; also, the best three in five.

Dion is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands high. His muscular power, and elegance of action, he cannot be excelled.

There are a few colts from Dion; and though they are the produce of common mares, they are uncommon in point of size, form and beauty.

The season has already commenced, and will terminate the 1st of August.

MOSES A. LOCKE.

Salisbury, May 15, 1823. 10t63

DOLON.

THE subscriber having purchased this much admired Horse from his former owner, Mr. Holder, will continue him at the stands already announced in the Western Carolinian, and in bills. A reduction in price seems to be called for by the general pressure of the times; DOLON will hereafter stand at seven dollars the season, four dollars the single leap, and twelve dollars to insure. Any gentleman putting five mares, or more, shall have a deduction of one dollar each, from the above prices. The subscriber hopes, from this deduction in price, that DOLON will meet with such an encouragement as a horse of his qualities merits.

JNO. W. PHIFER.

May 22, 1823.

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and he is confident, of securing the patronage of those having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. And only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1823. 14t66

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern vs. John Simson, Jr. Orr. Att. Levied in the hands of Othniel Stewart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. E.

3mt58.—Price adv. 34.

State of North-Carolina,

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Spring Term, 1823. Samuel Chunn vs. David Rogers, Alexander Rogers, and John Rogers. Original attachment, Samuel Jock summoned as a garnishee, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the 1st Monday in July next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered against them, agreeably to the plaintiffs' demand.

JOHN MILLER, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April Term, 1823. Jacob Folz and Betsey his wife, Jacob Snider and Sarah his wife, John Othrock and Caty his wife, Philip Reich and Sarah his wife, Christian Zimmerman, Rosannah Zimmerman widow of John Zimmerman, sen. deceased, Christian Hanes and Henry Shore, executors of said John Zimmerman, sen. deceased, vs. John Zimmerman and Philip Zimmerman: Original bill, praying that the real estate of John Zimmerman, sen. deceased, should be sold. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John and Philip Zimmerman, the defendants in this case, do not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, the unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the County of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germantown, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them and the case heard ex parte. Copy from minutes.

JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

April, 1823. 6wt57

Constables' Attachments

FOR sale at the office of the Carolinian; and also, Constables' Capiaes.

Estate of J. A. Pearson.

At May Term of Rowan county court, 1823, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of J. A. Pearson, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against the same, are requested to have them duly prepared for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

A. NESBITT, adm'r.

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Mocks Old Field, in Rowan county, on the twenty-third of June next, (the sale to continue from day to day) the personal property belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson; consisting of a large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c.; farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

Terms of credit, &c. will be made known on the days of sale.

A. NESBITT, adm'r.

May 28, 1823. 4wt59

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Catawba Navigation Company, is required at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 30th day of June next, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Directors of said company, and other business of importance to the interests of the company will be transacted. All those interested are requested to attend. By order of the Board.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell, on Thursday, the 28th day of August next, on the premises in Iredell county, on Hunting creek, a valuable tract of land, containing 577 acres, well adapted to the culture of corn, cotton, tobacco, and grass. All gentlemen wanting to purchase, will find the right of the property a sufficient recommendation, and would do well to come and look at the land before the day of sale, as I am determined to move to the west next fall. The probability is, there may be a bargain had in this property.

AND. MITCHELL.

May 19, 1823. 35t7

Cotton Saw Gins,

WARRANTED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a good supply of materials, of the best quality, and has in his employ two first rate workmen of Cotton Saw Gins, executed to a superior and workmanlike style. People in this, and the adjacent counties, who wish to purchase Gins, are invited to call and examine for themselves, as a number will be kept constantly on hand, for sale.

Gun-Smithing.

The subscriber will also carry on the business of rifle making and stocking, gun repairing, &c. Door locks, and locks of all descriptions, will be carefully repaired, on reasonable terms, and at short notice. The subscriber will particularly attend himself to stocking rifles and guns, &c. A liberal price will be paid for 25 or 30 curd maple rifle stocks, delivered at the subscriber's shop, on Main-street, a few doors east from the Court-House, in Salisbury.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

March 24, 1823. 46

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy wishing elegant chairs, or to have them on having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedsteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,

JOHN COOPER.

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Rider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few boarders will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term.

JNO. SMITH.

Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—45

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th inst. his negro fellow, named STEVEN, a stout, well made fellow, about twenty-six years of age, some down look, crossed eyes, upper teeth decayed, supposed to have on blue linsey coat, light blue pantaloons; was bought from a negro drover of the name of Wilson, who said he bought him from a Mr. Coleman, near Danville, N. Carolina. Said negro has a wife and two children in that neighborhood, and will, of course, make for that place. Any person taking up and confining said negro in any jail, so that the owner will get him, shall receive the above reward, with all lawful expenses paid. Letters directed to Yorkville post office, S. C. will be thankfully received by

W. BARNOW.

FROM THE PEN OF A STATESMAN.

The following stanza, from the pen of John Quincy Adams, Esq. shows the versatility of the author's talent, and prove him to be as skillful at turning elegiac verses on infants, as at drafting protocols and diplomatic letters, or wielding the iron-pen of satire and polemics. The sentiments are both philosophical and classical.

LINES.

Addressed to a Mother, on the Death of her Infant.

Sure to the mansions of the blest,
When infant innocence ascends,
Some angel brighter than the rest,
The spotless spirit's flight attends;
On wings of ecstasy they rise
Beyond where worlds material roll,
Till some fair sister of the skies
Receives the unpolluted soul.

There at th' Almighty Father's hand,
Near the throne of living light,
The choir of infant seraphs stand;
And gazing shine, where all are bright.

Chain'd for a dreary length of years
Down to these elements below,
Some stain the sky-born spirit bears,
Extracted from this world of wo.

That unextinguishable beam,
With dust united at our birth,
Shed a more dun discolor'd gleam,
The more it lingers on this earth.

Clos'd in this dark abode of clay,
The stream of glory faintly burns:
Nor unobscur'd the lucid ray,
To its own native fount returns.

But when the Lord of mortal breath
Decrees his bounty to resume,
And points the silent shaft of death,
Which speeds an infant to the tomb;

No passion fierce, no low desire,
Has quenched the radiance of the flame:
Back to its God the living fire
Reverts, unclouded as it came.

Oh Mary! be that solace thine;
Let hope her healing charm impart,
And soothe with melodies divine
The anguish of a mother's heart.

Oh! think the darlings of thy love,
Divested of this earthly clod,
Bask in the bosom of their God.

Of their short pilgrimage on earth
Still tender images remain:
Still, still they bless thee for their birth,
Still filial gratitude retain.

The days of pain, the nights of care,
The bosom's agonizing strife,
The pangs which thou for them didst bear,
No! they forget them not with life.

Scarce could their germinating thought conceive,
While in this vale of tears they dwell,
Scarce their fond sympathy relieve
The sufferance thou for them hast felt.

But there the soul's perennial flower
Expands in never fading bloom;
Spurns at the grave's poor transient hour,
And shoots immortal from the tomb.

No weak uniform'd idea there
Toils, the mere promise of a mind;
The tide of intellect flows clear,

Each sacred source of truth's breast,
That wrung for them the parent's tears,
Dwells on remembrances in the sky,
Amid the raptures of the blest.

O'er thee with looks of love they bend,
For thee the Lord of life implore;
And oft from sainted bliss descend,
Thy wounded quiet to restore.

Of in the stillness of the night,
They smooth the pillow for thy bed;
Of till the morn's returning light
Still watchful hover o'er thy head.

Hark! in such strains as saints employ
They whisper to thy bosom, Peace;
Calm the perturbed heart to joy,
And bid the streaming sorrow cease.

Then dry henceforth the bitter tear,
Their part and thine inverted see!
Thou wert their guardian angel here,
Thy guardian angels now to thee.

Dexterous Punning.—The following anecdote was sent by a young lady to her love, whose name was Nott, a few weeks before their marriage.—The nuptial knot was tied soon after the discerning love decyphered its import.

Why urge, dear sir, a bashful maid
To change a single lot?
When well you know I've often said,
In truth, I love you, Nott.

For all your pain, I do, Nott, care,
And trust me, on my life,
Though you have millions, I declare
I would, Nott, be your wife.

"THE FOLLY."

Who is Alexander of Russia?
Is Frederic of Prussia?
Is Austria? Why, then,
Men two of very ordinary
Now, what right have
Frederic and France,
Shallow states, to traverse
and to meet and determine
this without being requested
the fate and condition of
The upstarts have no right,
ing bands of raggamuffins
heels constitutes such right
claration of which would have
ing them off the stage on which
are acting so flagitious a part.

Four Priests, the first
Catholic, the second an
the third a Presbyterian, and
fourth a Baptist, met to dine upon
fish. Without ceremony the Roman
Catholic helped himself to one
of the fish, comprehending the head,
and gravely exclaimed, '*Episcopus coelestis*' [The Pope is the head of the church.] The Episcopalian next took another third of the fish, comprehending the tail, observing '*Finis cora nat opus*' [The end crowns the work.] The Presbyterian next helped himself to the remainder, exclaiming, '*In medio est veri tas*' [Truth lies between extremes.] The modest Baptist being left without any thing to eat, took up a dish of drawn butter, and splashed it over his companions, vociferating, '*Ego baptizo vos*' [I baptize you.]

Ancient Manuscripts.—A few of the Manuscripts recently found at Detroit, having been forwarded to Washington City, and on examination by the Professors of the College in Georgetown, are ascertained to be written in *Hebrew*, truly classical, with the exception of some fault in the orthography. The subject is chiefly ecclesiastical, and the manuscripts are supposed to have been written by

OIL OF BALSAM OF GILEAD.

HOW OBTAINED.

This excellent family oil, which should be kept in every house, is made in the following simple manner. Put loosely into a bottle of any size, as many balsams of gilead flowers as will reach to about one third part of its height, then nearly fill up the bottle with good sweet oil; and after shaking it a little occasionally, and letting it infuse a day or two, it is fit for use. It must be very closely stopped, and will then not only keep for years, but be the better for keeping. When it is about half used, the bottle may again be filled up with oil, and well shaken; and in two or three days, it will be as good as the first. The most alarming and distressing Coughs, which are completely cured in a few days, and sometimes in a few hours, by this incomparable oil.—*New England Farmer.*

ARDENT SPIRITS.

An association has been formed in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J. to check, "by precept and example," the immoderate use of ardent liquors. This is a most praiseworthy attempt to suppress a growing and blasting evil, and it is trusted, will in a good degree succeed.

Another Victim!

A young man by the name of Henry Frazier, aged about 22 years, a native of Baltimore, jumped overboard from a boat at the wharf, on the 30th ult. in a fit of intoxication, and was drowned.

Mobile Reg. 5th inst.

"LET 'EM ALONE!"

On the 1st inst. a man of temperate habits, in Queensbury, Warren county, N. Y. took his gun, and deliberately shot at and killed one of his neighbors, who had shortly before interfered in some quarrel between him and his wife.

BOSTON, MAY 13.

It is said some snow still remained in the interior of New-Hampshire a few days since.

A vessel that was off Cape Cod on Monday last week, had her deck covered with snow to the depth of three inches.—*Pallad.*

FROM THE REGISTER.
AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
EXTRA I.

Charles F. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

On a late number of the Raleigh Register, I noticed a proposition made by you, on the part of the Rowan Agricultural Society, to the county societies formed under the late act of the legislature for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures. I could not help feeling great pleasure at seeing this article, because it indicates at least, that this public measure, intended, by some of the most enlightened of our citizens, to do great utility, and approved by a very general concurrence of voices in the assembly, will not like many other plans intended for the same purpose, prove nearly useless, for want of those corresponding efforts on the part of the community, which are indispensable, in order to carry such a measure into effect. Liberal and enlightened are the provisions of this act, still I venture to predict, that they will be of little use, if our farmers remain so insensible of their importance, as to neglect to form the county societies, or to attend the meetings of the societies, when formed, or finally, if they neglect to engage heart and hand, in carrying into effect, by their own efforts, the measure which has thus been adopted for their encouragement.

In order that the public may receive the advantages, resulting from the combined experience and wisdom of all the county societies, the board of agriculture has been wisely constituted; and, composed as it is of those who, from the rank they hold in their respective associations, may be supposed to be earnest for the advancement of the objects in view, its members may be expected to exhibit the most enlarged and enlightened views, that are any where to be found among our citizens, respecting the nature of their trust, and the manner in which it is to be executed. In short, it is reasonable to look to the board for both wisdom and zeal;—wisdom in devising the means and modes of improvement; and zeal in their accomplishment. We may indulge the hope, moreover, that they will be superior to local prejudices, and will make the interests of the state at large, the object of their measures;—that they will regard such improvements as are calculated to benefit large sections of the state, at once, as coming particularly under their province, and as being the kind of interests which are especially committed to their charge.

Suggestions of this kind will, it is presumed, be the more admissible now, since the board of agriculture are not yet designated, and consequently nothing personal can be either intended or inferred. We believe, too, that whenever the members of the board are ascertained, they will not be averse to learning the opinions and wishes of their fellow citizens and constituents; and I should esteem it fortunate, if these hints should be the means of eliciting from others, a similar disclosure of their views respecting this important subject;—a subject more closely allied with our interests at present, and more worthy of our attention, than the political concerns of all the world besides. Such intimations, however, are to be regarded, not as rules to direct them, but as materials, which they may make use of to a greater or less extent, as they shall see fit. But I hope that they, and all the agricultural societies, will remember one thing at least, that this money has been appropriated on purpose to be expended, and that it is not to be laid up, but to be put into the hands of the community, which is recommended by the Rowan society, namely, "To appropriate a part of the agricultural fund to defray the expenses of geological surveys." I have had some opportunity to judge of its utility, both from inquiring into its objects, and from observing what has been done in this way abroad. But before discussing that subject, I beg leave to suggest a few ideas on the general principles which ought to govern our agricultural societies, as well as the board of agriculture.

Our inquiry, then, is not, how shall we carry on our farming business without labour?—Nor is it, how shall we carry it on with less labour than we are obliged to employ at present? But the question is, how can we employ the same labour to a better purpose, so as to augment our annual profits, to multiply the comforts and conveniences of life, and to increase the wealth and respectability of the state? It is said, that agriculture, as well as the other arts, is susceptible of great improvement;—that the farmers of one country carry it on to much greater advantage than those of another;—and that a similar difference is apparent in different parts of our country. We wish to obtain the secret, and learn to render our lands more productive;—to make them bring us better crops without wearing out. In short, we have two objects in view;—first, to ascertain how we may increase our present profits; and secondly, how we may render our estates permanently more productive and valuable. Such, sir, are my sentiments and wishes, and I believe too, that I speak the minds of all my brother farmers, who feel any interest in the improvements contemplated, or have any serious determination to lend a hand towards helping them forward.

In the first place, then, we hope that the formation of agricultural societies, will be the means of securing to every farmer, who chooses to put in practice what he learns, immediate advantages; so that he will find his next year's crop the better for it; that the same amount of labor, (making due allowances for this season,) has produced him more fruits than it ever did before. Experience, moreover, proves that the greater part of mankind are influenced chiefly by the hopes of present advantages, and comparatively little by those which are distant. Hence, unless our societies can promise a speedy reward to the efforts which they recommend, there is little hope that the great body of the citizens will engage with much zeal in improvements.

But, notwithstanding this propensity in human nature to be influenced by the hope of present advantages only, or at least, by them chiefly, yet it is no doubt much wiser to look to our permanent interests; to consult, not merely what will be best for the present year, but what will be best for five, ten, fifty or a hundred years to come. As this is the part of wisdom, in relation to all things that affect the condition of man, so it is precisely what I conceive to be the most rational way of improving the interests of agriculture; and, although, as was hinted before, we cannot expect the hearty co-operation of the majority, unless we hold out the prospects of present or immediate advantages, yet, we evidently ought to consider permanent benefits as far more deserving of attention, than those which are merely temporary; and to take our measures accordingly;—that is, while we endeavor to effect an immediate increase of profits, that we shall hold this object to be far less important than to add to the intrinsic value of our estates, by rendering our land more fertile;—by devising means to avoid wearing them out, and to reclaim such as are already exhausted;—by opening new sources of profit, and new objects of enterprise; and, in short, by consulting, in every possible way, how to stamp a lasting value, not only on individual estate, but also on all the territory comprised within the limits of the commonwealth. Indeed, in order to secure these ultimate advantages, temporary sacrifices are to be made, however repugnant they may be to the feelings.

It is a mistake, into which many will be in danger of falling, to expect too much from the present year's crop. We must realize all those benefits which they had anticipated, they will rail at such associations as altogether useless. But what did they expect? Perhaps they hoped that forming an agricultural society would improve their crops, without any thing further; and had never supposed that they were to attend its meetings;—to compare their own experience with that of their neighbors;—to learn from those who were acknowledged to be the best farmers; and to return home with a firm and effectual determination to reduce to practice what they had learned. Or perhaps they had done all this, and therefore expected that the next year their crops would be doubled. Let us not either entertain or inspire any such fallacious hopes; but let us bear in mind, that solid and lasting improvements of every kind, are, usually, obtained only by long and persevering efforts: Nor, on the other hand, let any one undervalue the good actually to be obtained by attending to each individual, its importance to the whole community may be truly prodigious, although it be not such as to promise the poor man sudden opulence, or to the rich man a vast increase of his profits. Why has that celebrated saying of Dean Swift, in which he represents the man "who teaches how to make one additional blade of grass grow, is more truly a patriot than the whole race of politicians?" why has this saying been so highly prized, as to have been echoed hundreds of times in various parts of the world, every year since it was written? The reason is plain; he who communicates to the public a method of adding only a small item to each individual man's crop, adds a most important sum to the aggregate amount. Nor is this additional sum limited to the present year: It is equally to influence the amount of succeeding years and ages. Hence, any improvement which is made in a mechanical art, which is carried on to a greater extent, is esteemed of great value, although, in itself, it may appear inconceivable. Thus, the art of tanning leather, of manufacturing cotton goods, or of making potter's ware, what seem at first view but trifling improvements, have been rewarded by the English government, with very high premiums, on account of the extent of the arts to which they respectively applied. The same is the case with the art of agriculture. Its productions are, of all others, the most extensive and important to society; and hence, any causes which affect the amount of each individual crop, are to be regarded as worthy of the utmost attention, al-

though they should seem, when separately considered, to be of little importance. Hence, those causes which supply the means, either of increasing the actual products of a farm, or of lessening those expenses which operate as drawbacks on every agriculturist in society, are worthy of very particular consideration. In this view, the discovery of a bed of Plaster of Paris, or of Iron Ore, stamps an intrinsic and permanent value, not only on the particular spot where it is found, but on all the neighboring region.

This consideration leads me to confine myself, sir, more particularly to the proposition of the Rowan Agricultural Society, the discussion of which will afford the subject of my next letter.

Respectfully yours,
WALTER RALEIGH.

"MURDER MOST FOUL."

The following details of the most barbarous and savage murder we recollect of having heard of for many a day, are taken from the Milledgeville (Georgia) Southern Recorder;

It appears there had been a fishing party during the day, composed, perhaps, of relations, of which party JOHN M. WILLIAMS, the person who committed the shocking deed, was one. On their return in the evening, accompanied by his brother-in-law and wife, he appeared in an ill-humour with his wife, and descended even to abuse, but by the interposition of those present, he desisted, and the storm that appeared lowering, passed over without leaving any vestiges indicative of its recurrence; but alas! it was a fatal security, into which he had lulled their suspicions! When about to depart, he bade the sister of his wife, in an impressive manner, to bid her farewell; but not suspecting the import of this prophetic observation, they proceeded homewards. Ere they had been absent fifteen minutes, he commenced his abominable designs by upbraiding her with *incontinency*, and by stabbing her. She immediately fled, but in consequence of her debility, occasioned by giving birth to an infant then not ten days old, he easily overtook her, and with a severe blow brought her senseless to the ground. Commanding the assistance of a negro girl who was close at hand, he reconducted her to the house, and placed her on the bed, when animation was soon restored; then, with unexampled ferocity he caught up the infant, and with unrelenting fury, cast it into the yard; returning to the bedside with his knife drawn, he recommenced his abuse of his wife, and attempted to extort confessions by repeatedly stabbing her, renewing his inquiries, with a hellish satisfaction, at each successive stab.

After some time, without the door, giving to Mrs. Williams time to escape, which she embraced with as much alacrity as her situation would admit of, and had fled perhaps fifty yards, when this monster retook her, and dragging her by the hair some distance, despatched her by cutting her throat from ear to ear in the most horrid manner. By this time the alarm had reached the nearest neighbor, who hastened to the scene of misery. He had by this time exchanged his knife for a razor, and kneeling in the attitude of prayer near the body of his murdered wife, was attempting to despatch himself; he completed part of his design; but finding the task more arduous than that of murdering his wife, he only succeeded, as is believed, in making an incision in the windpipe, and is thought will recover, to answer before an earthly tribunal for this unnatural deed. Four helpless children bewail the loss of their mother.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

It was with great pleasure we observed a short time since, a notice of the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Ravenscroft, of Virginia, to the Bishopric of North-Carolina, by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that state. When we perceive the unanimous concurrence of a whole Convention in the election of a man whose religious opinions are so evangelical, and whose style of preaching and pastoral habits are so different from those which all must acknowledge did once deplorably characterize the Episcopal Clergy in this section of the union, and are so eminently calculated for extensive usefulness in the great work of the gospel ministry, we take it for another evidence among the many that are constantly appearing, of a most hopeful and rapid improvement in the spirit, views, and general prosperity of the Episcopal Church.

The greatest benefits to the rising Church of N. Carolina are anticipated from the episcopal labours of their Bishop-elect, who we doubt not, will be an example to his clergy "in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity, reproving, rebuking and exhorting with all long suffering and doctrine," and "laying hands suddenly on no man."

Fine Tobacco.—We learn, says the *Baltimore American*, that Mr. N. Griffith of Montgomery County, had a hoghead of Tobacco inspected yesterday by Mr. Roderic Dorsey, at Smith's Tobacco House, which sold for the extraordinary price of forty-one dollars per hundred.

INTELLIGENCE.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

FROM EUROPE.

Skirmishing.—Several letters have been received at New York by the *Elizabeth*, dated the 21st April, from respectable houses in Havre, which state that articles were received there (not published in French papers) of several attacks have been made by detachments of French troops on the Spaniards before Pampeluna, in which the former had met very serious losses.

Another Revolution in embryo.

A commercial friend, says the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, just arrived from Sicily, informs us that the state of things in that island is still considered as very precarious by the intelligent foreign residents. The people seem to be meditating a new attempt at a revolution. It is said that they have stores of arms and ammunition secretly prepared, and that they are only waiting for a favorable moment to rise against the foreign troops still kept among them by the king of Naples, and to establish a government of their own. He states that while lying in the harbour frequent solicitations were made by the Sicilians for supplies of gunpowder, and that there were various indications of a dissatisfied spirit. Many of the higher orders of the inhabitants express much dissatisfaction with the present state of things; and individuals among the clergy in private utter sentiments decidedly in favor of independence and liberty.

FROM COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from an officer of Commodore Porter's squadron, to his friend in Baltimore, dated
"Allenton, Thompson's Island, 7 May 11, 1823."

We have just returned from a most fatiguing cruise, but I have not time to enter into all the details. It has resulted in the capture of the piratical schooner *Pilot* and a felucca by the schooners and barges under Captain Cassin—the burning of three piratical schooners (in consequence of our approach) by the pirates—the burning by our boats of one vessel on the stocks and about a dozen of houses in different piratical establishments under the Colorado Reef, and the complete breaking up and dispersion of all the piratical gangs on this side of the Island. It is not believed that a single pirate is to be found afloat between Point Yacobs and Cape Antonio; but the interior of the Island is much infested by them. Large bands of them were roving we were last there, plundering plantations and murdering the inhabitants. A considerable body of *Cavalry* was sent out after them, and brought in five prisoners. The militia were also under arms, and scouring the country.

P. S. You will frequently hear of vessels of a piratical character and appearance chasing vessels on this side the Island. Do not believe it—our schooners often chase vessels, but there are no pirates here; and but few of the accounts you have heard are to be credited.

Extract from a letter, dated

MATANZAS, MAY 4.

"Commodore Porter, though his health has been extremely bad, in consequence of exposure, is making the most active exertions to protect the commerce of the country on this coast, and the privations and exposure of officers and men are very great. The *San Pablo* and *San Marcos* came in last night; and to-day (Sunday) the officers and crews of all the vessels have been at work the whole day getting coal and water to go out early tomorrow with the convoy. The barges have taken a piratical felucca to leeward."

SOUTH AMERICA.

COM. DANIELS TAKEN!

By an arrival at New York we learn, with regret, that the Colombian Corvette *Maria Francisco*, commodore Daniels, and corvette *Carabobo*, have been captured by two Spanish frigates, after a well contested action. The Spanish vessels mounted the one 54 and the other 44 guns. As the action lasted from 3 till half past 5, P. M. there must have been dreadful havoc on both sides. The official account is looked for with anxiety—when it will doubtless be found that the commodore maintained untarnished the flag of the Republic.

The Spanish vessels are reported to be one of 54 and the other of 44 guns. It is supposed that great slaughter must have been made on both sides. The *Maria Francisco* and the *Carabobo* have both been carried into Puerto Cabello. The official account of the action may be shortly expected.—*Balt. Pat.*

BALTIMORE, MAY 27.

The following intelligence we have received from the office of the New York Gazette, under date of Sunday noon.—The Colombian National sch. Gen. *Sander*, John Smith, commander, arrived this morning from Lagaira, having on board His Excellency Senior Jose MARIA SALAZAR, Colombian Minister to the

United States, and Salto, and also *Señor LEONARDO PABLOTE*, Consul General. Captain Smith informs us, that Com. Daniels only received a slight wound in the action with the Spanish frigate and corvette. He also states that the Colombian ships were partly dismantled at the time of the action, and one of them had only 13 guns mounted. The loss of killed and wounded on the part of the Colombians were about 150. Negotiations were on foot between the Royalists at Puerto Cabello, and the Colombians, for an exchange of prisoners, which would no doubt shortly take place.

By this vessel the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received Caracas papers to the 3d inst. inclusive. The fort of Mirador de Solano, at Vigla, (back of Porto Cabello) capitulated to the Colombians on the 24th of April.

We have also received the first number of a new and well-printed weekly paper, called "EL COLOMBIANO," which will be published in English and Spanish. In the prospectus the publishers say, that the immediate object of this publication is to cement friendly relations between the Republic of Colombia and foreign nations; to spread abroad a just opinion of our prosperity and resources; and introduce at home, whatever is wise or useful in the institutions, arts and sciences of other countries.

We have it from undoubted authority (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser), that the ship *Bolivian* was not in the engagement off Port Cabello of the 3d ult. she being at that time off Curacao. The only Colombian vessels engaged were the *Maria Francisca* and *Carabobo*, which fought the two frigates desperately. No account of killed or wounded on either side has been received that is entitled to credit.

NEW-YORK, MAY 31.

"*Sea Serpent, Sea Devil, or other Monster*, seen by the ship *Huglass*, Capt. Brown, from New York, bound to Curacao. Sailed from New York on the 2d of April. On the 6th at 3 P. M. discovered, as was supposed, a vessel bottom upwards, three points of the weather-bow, braced sharp, and came up within 40 feet of the serpent, being in the form of a turtle, height above water 10 or 15 feet, length 25 or 30 feet, breadth 12, with oars or flappers on each side one third of the way forward from the tail, length of them twelve to fifteen feet, one on each side near his tail 5 or 6 feet in length, tail 20 or 25 feet, with a large lion face over his tail, (as I should say, shell or body of the serpent, looked like a clinker built vessel, 30 tons, bottom up, with the seams & laps newly payed—some large barrels about the body. It then was steering S. E.; its velocity through the water 1½ knots per hour. A vessel to run foul of this monster, would receive injury. By the course he was then steering he would fetch Bermuda.

P. S. Any gentlemen having doubts of the description of this monster, are referred to Mr. John Hutton, passenger, or the officers and crew of the ship.

JOHN BROWN.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, May 21.

RACES at — Strong doubts have been entertained, all along, until within a few days, whether the great match between *Eclipse* against "any horse that could be produced on a given day," would take place, or whether the forfeit money, (\$3000) would be abandoned, and there the business would end. But it is now announced in the circle of the knowing, that the race will positively be run, black or nothing," say the Southern sportsmen; and so say we. Three of the Southern turf horses, viz. Henry, Childers, and Betsey Richards, with their owners, passed through N. York yesterday forenoon, on their way to the Union Race Course.

The Races.—The New York American of Saturday, says—The stakes of \$20,000 a side, for the match race, were this day deposited in the Branch Bank. The hour of starting on each day will be one o'clock punctually. Arrangements, have been made for the benefit of those who not being able to go to the great race of Tuesday, feel nevertheless much interest in the result, to communicate the same without delay to the city. If *Eclipse* win, a white flag will be hoisted at the Liberty pole at Brooklyn; if he lose, a pendant will be hoisted over a white flag. All the horses will show this afternoon on the course.

BALTIMORE, MAY 22.

Fast sailing.—The beautiful brig *Hyperion*, captain De Valengin, of Baltimore, has arrived at the Texel, (Holland) in the remarkably short passage of nineteen days only.—*Patriot*

At the late meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Georgia, the Right Rev. Dr. Bowry was elected Bishop of the Diocese. Dr. B. is now Bishop of the two Dioceses, of South Carolina and Georgia.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1823.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.
June 10, 1823.

arming accident! We learn that during the last session of Moore county court, the election for Sheriff, and other officers, was pending, the bench provided with magistrates, and the hall crammed full of people,—the presiding magistrate having received all the ball and being ready to canvass them, cried with a thundering voice, "are you ready?" at that instant the floor of the Court House gave way, with a terrific crash, and all in it were tumbled to the bottom a distance of twelve or fourteen feet, into a chaotic and affrighted mass of "mangled nature!" An inconceivable maelstrom then took place; the general cry, "Save himself who can!" The crippled victims hopped out of the ruins, like "out of a meal tub;" and, although there were some broken bones, and much *bruise*, we are told that every human being who went in at the Court House came out of "the pit of" *ruins alive, as alive like to be.*"

It would, we suppose, be thought inviolable, to say that the great Patron of the legal profession exercised his guardian care over his *reputed* client on this occasion; but it so happened, that not a "mother's son" of them was in the Court House when the accident occurred.

Our foreign advices this week, are later than what we published last. War has commenced; Spain must maintain independence at the mouth of her canal, or her citizens will become the vassals of the "holy league." It seems that at the first onset the French made, they met with a more determined resistance than they anticipated. We shall doubtless receive, in time for next week's paper, very interesting details of operations in the Spanish peninsula.

Twelve lots in this new town, in the county buildings of Davidson have been located by the Commissioners pointed for that purpose, were sold Tuesday, the 3d inst. The prices the lots brought, exceeded all calculations. We are told that one lot was sold for *hundred dollars*.

When we consider the great diversity of opinion in Davidson relative to the

We learn that a great effort will be made next Legislature, to locate the Court House in Lexington.

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 1823.

Few persons, except those who have tried it, have an adequate idea of the expense, the labor, and the slavish application, necessary in publishing a Newspaper; for were it generally known how hardly an Editor of a newspaper earns the pittance of public bounty which falls to his share, we are sure there is virtuous feeling enough in the community to yield him that pittance cheerfully and punctually.

To those friends and patrons of our establishment, who have given it their efficient support, through evil and through good report,¹⁰ we tender our most grateful acknowledgments.—*Their* patronage has enabled us, thus far, to "pursue the even tenor of our way,"—to feed the appetite; to clothe the body; to stand up among our neighbors unabashed; to look with confidence in the face of all mankind; and to elbow our way through the crowd of the world, unmolested by Sheriffs, Constables, or any other catch-pole of the law.

To deserve and receive that patronage in future, shall be the aim, the zealous endeavor, and the best reward of the Editor.

As the *expenses* of this establishment are beginning to bear an inverse ratio to its *receipts*, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay \$1 50 in advance; and it seems that is all many of them ever intend to pay. The practice will be discontinued for the next three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be sent.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
To the General Corresponding Committee for
the State

Lincoln County, N. C. May 5, 1823.

GENTLEMEN: The corresponding committee of Lincoln county have been requested by the general meeting of representatives, which took place at Lincolnton on the Wednesday of the April Superior Court, to report the progress which they have made in ascertaining the voice of the freemen of this county on the propriety of calling a Convention. We have the honor in charge to request your attendance at an early period, to that part of the Convention adopted at Raleigh, which recommends the election of Delegates to meet at Raleigh. As it might be of some importance that those elections should be uniform and general, and as the object may not be fully understood by all, it is desired that you will inform this committee of the general understanding upon this subject. Open separate polls for Delegates, at next annual elections, as some have contended, might possibly produce some confusion, and be attended with trouble and expense to an individual who might be elected a Delegate, and not a Member of the Assembly; and this would probably be the case, in many instances, should it be intended to clothe the Delegate with other powers than that of merely devising some plan for the ultimate meeting of a Convention.

We have been likewise stated to state further, in order to preserve a far more practicable, all attempts at such pernicious alterations of our Constitution, and also to quiet the fears and jealousies arising from an apprehension of this kind, that, so far as the voice of the people of this county has been ascertained, it is decidedly opposed to any material alteration of the Constitution,—or perhaps were the

In pursuance of the duty which has devolved upon us, and to exhibit a view of the state of the business in this county, we beg leave to state, that the subject of calling a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of our state, was taken into consideration at an early day in this county. A large and respectable meeting of our citizens took place at the court house last October. At this meeting, sundry resolutions were adopted approving of the measure; a committee of correspondence was appointed, and a resolution passed, recommending a General Meeting of representatives from each Captain's District, at Lincolnton, on the Tuesday of our January Court. This meeting approved of the proceedings of the friends of a Convention at Raleigh, and entered into measures to obtain the voice of every free-man in the county. Altho' every precaution appeared to be taken to insure a general vote upon the question, it appears that, owing to some misunderstanding, there are some two or three companies in which no vote has yet been taken. In all the companies in which the vote was taken, the names of the voters were likewise enrolled; and every fairness appears to have been used to obtain a free, dispassionate and unbiassed expression of opinion. The result of this vote presents an aggregate of 1571 for, and 231 against, the call of a Convention.

Thus we have gone silently, but steadily, and we trust, advisedly on ; actuated by no wild and heedless spirit of innovation, and not regardless of the possible danger of other imperfections being implanted in our constitution when those of which we now complain shall be eradicated,—but, still determined to assert our rights and privileges, and trusting to the good sense of our fellow citizens, and the beneficent Providence of Him who rules the destinies of nations, for a happy result.

This committee would be wanting in their duty to themselves, and would be doing great injustice to the minority, were they not to state, that those who compose that body, fully and justly appreciate the great and important principle for which the majority are contending,—that of an equal representative state government; and that the opposition, so far as we have been able to discover, originates entirely from a cautious prudence, and an honest jealousy, lest their rights might be in some other respect infringed upon. It is believed, however, that this objection is giving that many who voted in the negative, would now readily vote in favour of the measure. So strongly was this opinion entertained by the representatives at our late general meeting in April last, that, in order to present our county an undivided phalanx in favor of a Convention, it was proposed to recommend that the vote should be again taken in those companies which were most divided. That the result would be as desired, we cannot feel a doubt. An equal representation in the councils of our country appears to be the wish of all. It is a right which they believe was guaranteed to every free-man from the Declaration of Independence. And so fully are we convinced of the correctness of this principle, that we will not harbour a suspicion that the citizens of this county would not be found as zealous advocates for it if they lived in a small, as a large county,—in the East, as in the West. It is to perfect our system of govern-

equally their unalienable rights and privileges, that urge this measure. No hostility to the East, no ungenerous wish to domineer over smaller counties, no desire for far reaching innovation, has any influence amongst us. We trust we are actuated by soberer and more correct views of the principles of government. But shall we, who were among the first to proclaim Liberty and Equality to a benighted world, content ourselves to march in the rear of every advancement towards political improvement? Shall it be said of the people of North Carolina, that they are afraid to attempt to put into practice, the principles which they so early advocated, and so zealously eulogize; but must continue to a period without limit, fettered by the institutions of our first Patriots, who had only the benefits of the first lights of freedom, because we are afraid to trust our senses to alter or amend them, where they are undeniably imperfect, and we should do ourselves an injury? This committee cannot entertain such an opinion; and we cherish the hope, that every genuine Republican,—no matter whether located in small or a large county—in Haywood or Orange—in Currituck or Lincoln, so actuated by the spirit of Liberty and Equality, will cheerfully unite in bringing about the measure, and afford every aid in their power to perfect that system of government which every one professes to admire?

These, gentlemen, are some of the views entertained by the citizens of Lincoln county. To you we need not enter into a detail of all the reasons which influence us to urge the calling of a Convention on the subject has long been before the public; and few people have been so

lous as to have remained unobserving and indifferent spectators of the triumphant march of the principles of equal rights and privileges. That this greatest of all political blessings is not alike bestowed upon all the citizens of this state, is known to all. That by the peculiar structure of our Constitution, a small minority of the citizens of this state may, and do, govern the majority, is known, and here *universally* felt. From these grievances the people have a right to seek redress, and they have sought it. Petition after petition has been preferred to the legislature, that they might, in their wisdom, devise some plan for obtaining a remedy at the least possible hazard or excitement. The Legislature have constantly turned a deaf ear to these petitions, spurned from their halls, and mocked our complaints. From that source we can expect no aid or counsel. To the People themselves, in their sovereign capacity, the rightful depositories of all power in free governments, *We now appeal.* Satisfied of the justice of our cause, we feel confident that they will rise in their might, assert their rights, and stamp the seal of approbation on our proceedings.

With great respect, we are,
Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

John Wilfong,
Andrew Hoyle,
Alex'r. McCorkle,
Lawson Henderson,
John Hoke,
Robert Johnston,
Daniel M. Forney,

*Corresponding
Committee of
Lincoln Co.*

On the 5th ultimo, the Baptist General Convention, then in session at Washington City, proceeded to the President's house, where they were received by the President with courtesy. A respectful address was made to him on behalf of the Convention, expressive of the sentiments which they cherished on approaching a fellow-citizen, elevated by the voice of a free people to the highest official station in the republic. To which he briefly replied, that it was his happiness to consider himself a citizen; and that he anticipated with pleasure the period when he should retire from public toils, in which he had been occupied during forty years, to enjoy the tranquility of life. He expressed his pleasure at the interview, and signified the high consideration in which he held the Convention. He observed that he should express his sentiments in a more formal manner, by a written communication. The convention then took leave of him, and returned to the meeting house.

A son of Murat, late king of Naples.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 29.
 Cotton, 8 to 10½; flour, fine, 7; superfine, 7 25;
 wheat, 1 25; whiskey, 40; peach brandy, 30 a 75;
 apple do. 43 to 55; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 8 a 9½;
 salt, Turks Island, 60 a 65, per 100 bushels; mo-
 nasses, 30 to 34; sugar, muscovado, 80 to 100; coffee,
 prime green, 28 to 29; 2d and 3d quality 25 to
 7; tea, hyson, 100 to 120; 32-see seed 80 to 90;
 yellow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4
 00, per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 75 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb; tobacco
 cut, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 30 pr. cwt.

Cottons.—The market has been rather languid through the week, particularly in the lower qualities of Uplands; but this is attributed rather to the scarcity of vessels, and the difficulty of obtaining freight for it, than to any falling off in the demand. The finer qualities are more generally in request at the present moment, for the French market. In Sea Islands but little business has been done—the sales being confined mostly to Cottons of inferior quality—they have gone off at about 30 cents. The stock of Uplands now on hand is estimated at 11 to 12,000

Salisbury Academy.
THE examination of the students will commence on Wednesday, the 18th instant. Parents, guardians, and all who feel an interest in the improvement of the young, are respectfully solicited to attend. The next term will commence on the first Monday in July, and will be limited to a small and select number.
JONA. O. FREEMAN, *Principal.*

June 9, 1823.

THE first anniversary of this society will be observed at the Church in Morganton, on Tuesday the 15th day of July. A new board of Managers will then be chosen; a report made of the proceedings of the current year, and suitable addresses delivered by the clergyman, and others, of the different denomination of Christians. It is hoped that the friends of the Bible, in all parts of the country will be present, and by becoming members of the society, afford their aid in the laudable design of supplying all the destitute in the county with the word of life.

C. EDDY, Sec'y.

152

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by Court for the purpose of contracting for the building of a Court-House in the Town of Concord, will attend at the Court-House in Concord, the 4th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving proposals for making and delivering brick and lumber, and doing the mason and carpenter work of said Court-House, &c.

GEO. KLUTTS,
P. BARRINGER,
ABRAM C. M'REE,
JOHN PHIFER, and
JACOB STINEWALD.

May 24. 1833. 3c59

Thrashing Machine.
A NEW and well constructed Thrashing Machine for sale, at the store of *Allen & Locke*. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser.
May 5, 1893.—8wt59

A NEW and well constructed Thrashing machine for sale, at the store of *Allemon Locke*. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser.
May 3, 1893.—8wt59

... ..

THE subscriber has been authorized to obtain in order to the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of Alex. Fraser dec'd. will expose the same at public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 12th July next. The terms will be twelve months credit,—notes, with approved securities.

MICHAEL BROWN, atty.

June 3, 1823.

HAS moved, and
serves to the
town of Salisbury,
in the several departments
profession. He may be
Slaughter's Tavern.
Salem, Mass. Nov. 2, 1890

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodation Road. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to me in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BEAUFITTE
Salisbury, March 8, 1833.—4415

The subscriber wishes to purchase a considerable quantity of hops, for which he will pay 30 cents per pound, if picked at the season, when not too dry; let them be bleached green, and then dried, and put in close bags kept from the air. Those who are in the way of raising hops, will do well to pay little attention to their cultivation, than they have heretofore been in the habit of.

THOMAS HOLMES
Salisbury, June 3, 1823. 2m57

ON the twenty-third day of June next, on the premises in the Town of Sneedborough, the subscribers will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, near 500 Lots, and several small tracts of Land, the Property of the Sneedboro' Town Company. Six and twelve months credit will be given, and bond and security required of the purchasers.

JOHN KING,
HIRSH JENINGS,
HUGH MCKENZIE,
Agents for the Company.

Sneedboro', May 25, 1823. 358

THIS beautiful Boat, lately built at Cheraw, of easy draught of water, so as to admit of her running at all seasons, has now commenced running between Cheraw and Georgetown. The subscribers propose to their friends in North and South-Carolina, to freight their goods and produce at the usual Steam-Boat prices, with the exception of salt.

The boat will be under the particular care and direction of either of the subscribers, Henry A. Miller, at Cheraw, Benjamin King, at Georgetown, & S. D. Lazarus and Jas. M. Math at Charleston.

**J. LAZARUS,
T. ADDISON.**

Cheraw, April 17, 1823.—6t57

the Mercantile Business which has been
for a number of years transacted by Danie
Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be con
ducted by me, in the same building; where ev
ery necessary attention and particularity will be
given, to render satisfaction to those who may
please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, March 28. 1823. —147f

The Copper-smithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

BURKE COUNTY.
SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1893,
 Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington:
 Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing
 publication "be made in the daily paper" for the
 Carolinian for three months, that the defendant
 appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be
 held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House
 in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of Septem-
 ber next, then and there to plead to said petition,
 otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte,
 and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, C. B. S. C. L.
 Price adv. \$4. 3mt69

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
CCOURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1823. Nicholas Michael, vs. John P. Mataw : Original attachment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western-Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to reply as pleaded, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.
 Test. DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, A.
Session, 1831. Jesse Hargrave vs. John
Mataw: Original attachment, levied on La-
st appearing to the satisfaction of the court,
the defendant is not an inhabitant of this St.
it is therefore ordered, that publication be made
for six weeks successively in the Western C-
linian, printed in Salisbury, that the defend-
ant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quar-
ter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidso-
n the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th
day in July next, then and there to reply, be
pleaded, or judgment will be taken according
to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, J. C.
Price ad. \$3.

The lot! what the lot! the lot!
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HOPE.

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CAMPBELL.

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fronts are particularly abrupt towards the point of the brick ruin; but in both these views we have a profile of the first stage of the Birs, which I fully described in approaching the eastern face. My advance to the northern steep was much interrupted by large masses of fine and solid brick work, projecting from amongst the far-spreading heaps of rubbish at its base, and which had evidently been part of the original facing of the lower ranges of the pile.

The tower-like ruin on the extreme summit is a solid mass, 28 feet broad, constructed of the most beautiful brick masonry, and presenting the apparent angle of some structure originally of square shape, the remains of which stand on the east to a height of 25 feet, and to the south 22 feet. It is rent from the top to nearly half way to the bottom, unquestionably by some great convulsion of nature, or some even more extraordinary destructive efforts of man. The materials of the masonry are furnace burnt bricks, of a much thinner fabric than most of those which are found east of the river, on the spot to which some writers confine the remains of Babylon. I had not explored that ground when I first visited the Birs Nimrod; but I had seen many of the Babylonian bricks at Hillah, forming the court and walls of the house I inhabited, and which has been brought from the mounds of the ancient great city, to assist in erecting the modern miserable town. The cement which holds the bricks together, that compose the ruin of the summit of the Birs, is so hard that my most violent efforts could not separate them. Hence I failed in discovering if these bore any inscriptive stamps on their surface; marks invariably found where they exist at all, on the side of the brick which faces downwards. Why they were so placed we cannot guess; but so it is in all the primitive remains in ancient Babalonia; but in the more modern structures of Bagdad, Hillah, and other places erected out of her spoils, these inscribed bricks are seen facing in all directions. While on the summit of the Birs, I examined many of the fine brick fragments which lay near the foot of the piece of standing wall, to see whether bitumen had been used any where in their adhesion, but cement throughout was lime, spread in a very thin layer, not thicker than a quarter of an inch between each brick and its neighbor; and, thin as this cement was laid, it contained a spreading of straw through the midst of it. The standing piece of ruin is perforated in ranges of square openings; through which the light and air have free passage.

The latter admission may have been deemed necessary to preserve the interior of the building from the abiding influence of damp. For, that this towering relic is the remains of what formerly constituted a part of some interior division of the great pile itself, I shall presently attempt to show. At the foot of this piece of wall, on the southern and western sides, besides the minor fragments I have just mentioned, some of similar fine brick-work; some entirely changed to a state of the hardest vitrification, and others only partially so. In many might be traced the gradual effects of the consuming power which had produced so remarkable an appearance; exhibiting parts burnt to that dark hue, seen in the vitrified matter laying about in glass manufactories; while through the whole of these awful testimonies of the fire (whatever fire it was!) which doubtless hurled them from their original elevation, the regular lines of the cement are visible, and so hardened in common with the bricks, that when the masses are struck they ring like glass. On examining the base of the standing wall, contiguous to these transmuted substances, it is found free from any similar changes, in short, quite in its original state; hence I draw the conclusion that the consuming power acted from above, and that the scattered ruin fell from some higher point than the summit of the present standing fragment. The heat of the fire which produced such amazing effects must have burnt with the force of the strongest furnace; and from the general appearance of the cleft in the wall, and these vitrified masses, I should be inclined to attribute the catastrophe to the lightning from heaven. Ruins, by the explosion of any combustible matter, would have exhibited very different appearances.

With respect to the specimens of brick, both sun dried and fire-burnt, there were ample quantities every where; giving us an idea how very opportune the furnaces which manufactured the latter, were to execute the mad judgment of their Nimrod or Nebuchadnezzar. The bricks which compose the tower, and its appending objects, are mostly stamped with three lines of inscription, in the cuneiform, or as it is commonly called the Babylonian character. Some extend to four, or even seven lines; but though differing in this respect, the dimensions of all are the same; the superiority appears in those of seven lines being better stamped than those with fewer numbers. However, I could only draw these observations from fragments about, and I examined a great many; entire detached bricks not being now to be found on the ruin. I have already mentioned that the bricks of Babylon are of two kinds, sun dried and fire burnt. The former is generally largest, as it is a coarser fabric than the latter; but its solidity seems by proof to be equal to the hardest stone. It is composed of clay mixed with chopped straw, or broken reeds, to compact it, and then dried in the sun. Here, then, besides tracing the first builders of Babel in their very executed work, "Go to, let us make brick and burn them thoroughly!" we find the exact sort of bricks which the children of Israel made during their captivity in Egypt. "And Pharaoh commanded the taskmasters, and said, ye shall no more give the people straw to make bricks," &c. These unburnt bricks commonly form the interior or mass of any strong foundation among these ruins; and this is the case with the great tower, while it is, or rather has been faced, with the more beautiful fabric of those manufactured in the furnace or kiln. From every account left us by historians, of the super-eminently stupendous structure of the tower of Belus, we must seek it on the banks of the Euphrates, and on the site of Babylon; and of all the colossal mounds which remain among the far-spreading ruins, not one appears to answer so fully in place, dimensions and aspect to all their pictures of the tower, whether called by the name of Babel or Belus, as this sublime inhabitant of the desert, known mael, by the name of Birs Nimrod. But the remnant of the captivity, still abiding amongst the waters of Babylon, when they speak of it, call it Nebuchadnezzar's prison.

BABEL.

Since the days of Alexander, we find 4 capitals at least, built out of her remains; Selucia by the Greeks, Ctesiphon by the Parthians, Almadin by the Persians, Kufa, by the Caliphs; with towns, villages and caravansaries without number. That the fragments of one city should travel so far to build or repair the branches of another, on the first view of the subject appeared unlikely to myself; but on traversing the country between the approximating shores of the two rivers, and observing all the facilities of water carriage from one to the other, particularly when scarce a day passed without seeing people digging the mounds of Babylon for bricks, which they carried to the verge of the Euphrates, and thence conveyed in boats to wherever they might be wanted.

In my progress I stopped several times to look at the broad prints of the feet of lions, left plain in the clayey soil; and, by the track, I saw that if we had chosen to rouse such royal game, we need not go far to find their lair. But while actually contemplating these savage tenants, wandering amidst the towers of Babylon, and bedding themselves within the deep cavities of her once magnificent temple, I could not help reflecting on how faithfully the various prophecies had been fulfilled, which relate in the scriptures to the utter fall of Babylon, and abandonment of the place; verifying, in fact, the very words of Isaiah—"Wild beasts of the desert shall lie there; and the houses shall be full of doleful creatures; owls shall dwell there, and dragons shall cry in the pleasant places."

THE EUPHRATES.

(On whose banks I had passed so many interesting hours) though not so rapid as its sister stream, is infinitely more majestic, and claims a longer course, rising from three sources, amongst the mountains of Armenia. After flowing in three currents to the southwest, through many a wild glen and rich valley, all unite in one chan-

nel at the foot of the mountains, nearly opposite the source of the Tigris; and thence winding on in full stream south and south-west, in a corresponding course to that of the Tigris, the two rivers form a junction at Corra; and under the appellation of Shetel-Arab, "the river of Arabia," roll on in one noble flood to the Persian gulf, 70 miles south of Bassora. The name of Phragor Euphrates, Josephus describes as derived from words denoting fruitfulness, or dispersion, and either applies to the history of this river. Its course comprehends an extent of 1400 miles, but its width varies considerably during so long a journey.

MARSHAL SOULT.

In our paper of Monday we inserted, says the N. Y. American, among the articles of European intelligence, the fact that Marshal Soult had refused a command in the army destined to act against Spain. The following extract from Las Cases' Journal may perhaps amuse our readers, and will at any rate furnish grounds for surmising that private reasons may have been the cause of his refusal; for it appears that he is, like the famous John of Marlborough, in no small fear of his wife. It is Napoleon who speaks:—*Balt. Post. 7th May.*

"Soult also had his faults as well as his merits. It will hardly be credited that this man, whose deportments and manners denoted a lofty character, was the slave of his wife. When I learned at Dresden our defeat at Vittoria, and the loss of all Spain through the mismanagement of poor Joseph, (whose plans and measures were not suited for the present age,) I looked about for some one capable of repairing these disasters, and I cast my eyes on Soult, who was near me. He said he was ready to undertake what I wished, but intreated that I would speak to his wife, by whom he said, he expected to be reproached. I desired him to send her to me. She assumed an air of hostility, and decidedly told me that her husband should certainly not return to Spain: that he had already performed important services, and was entitled to a little repose. Madam," said I, "I did not send for you with the view of enduring your scolding. I am not your husband, and if I were I should not be the more inclined to hear you." These few words confounded her: she quite obsequious, and was only anxious to obtain a few conditions. To these however, I by no means acceded, and merely congratulated her on her willingness to listen to reason. "In critical circumstances, Madam," said I, "it is a wife's duty to endeavour to smoothe difficulties.—Go home to your husband, and do not torment him by your opposition."

Signs.—'Tis a good sign to hear a whole neighborhood speak in praise of one man—but a bad one to hear a man declare against a whole village.

'Tis a good sign to see people in sickness employ regular practitioners—but an abominable bad sign to see them calling upon quacks and old women.

'Tis a good sign to see a town with but one lawyer—a better sign still if there be none—but the worst of all to see a dozen.

'Tis a very bad sign to see a Printer constantly under the necessity of dunning delinquent patrons—but an exceeding good sign to see every subscriber pay for the paper agreeably to the conditions.

COURTSHIP.

An elegant writer had said, "the period of our courtship is the happiest of our lives." If this prove to be true, it is impossible not to prize the prudence of a couple lately married, who protracted this period of felicity for 34 years. They should at last think it necessary to unite in the bands of wedlock, a striking proof that all human felicity must some time or other have an end.

SAILOR'S POST OFFICE.

At the desolate point of Ascension, in the Atlantic between Africa and Brazil, there is a particular crevice in a large rock, termed "The Sailor's Post Office," in which the crews of vessels bound to India or returning, leave letters as they wish to send back, and which are punctually taken to their destination by the next ship that passes in a country direction.

Reuben, in his history of the Turks, says that they so confound chronology as to assert that Job was a contemporary of the Court of King Solomon, and Alexander the Great one of his generals."

THE TEAR.

A Tear is what? 'Tis the overflow of the cup of sensibility—the index to a soul fraught with feeling—the ailment of a heart drooping in solitude—with the base, 'tis the arm of warfare against the innocence of loveliness, simplicity and beauty; with women, 'tis the shield of defence against the wild and insidious—her weapon of offence to the cold, the obdurate, the unfeeling; with the parent, 'tis the blessing of age on the offspring of youthful vigor and affection; with the child, 'tis the supporting staff of filial piety; with friends, 'tis the token of the communion of souls; to the afflicted, 'tis the ministering angel of consolation—the balm of Gilead to the wounded spirit—the dew of sympathy to the withering flowers of sorrow.

FROM THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

"Father forgive them."

Go proud infidel—search the ponderous tomes of heathen learning;—Explore the works of Confucius; examine the precepts of Seneca, and the excellencies of the ancient and the modern moralists, and point to a sentence equal to this simple prayer of our Saviour. Reviled and insulted—suffering the grossest indignities—crowned with thorns, and led away to die! no annihilating curse breathes from his tortured breast. Sweet and mild as the asprings of a mother for nursing, ascends the prayer of mercy his enemies, "Father forgive them." It was worthy of his origin, and at the bright seal of truth that his mission was from Heaven! Acquaint have you quarrelled? Friends, have you differed? If He, who was pure and good, forgave his bitter enemies, do you not to cherish your anger? Brothers, the precept is imperative; you must give—not seven times, but seventy-seven. Husband and wives, ye are right to expect perfection in each other. To err is the lot of humanity, and will sometimes render you patient (temperament) ruffle the smooth temper. Guard, I beseech you, against admitting vigilance, your passion warms, they are the genial heat of warms, us along the way of life, your strife they are consuming fires, and can be one of respectful attention, the ciliary conduct. Cultivate the heart—kind and gentle affection—thorns, that Plant not, but eradicate. Above all, grow in your partner's love. Above all, let no feeling or revenge enter and a harbour in your breast: the sun never go down upon your anger. A kind word—an obliging action—be in a trifling concern, has a power prior to the harp of David in calming the billows of the soul.

Revenge is as incompatible with happiness as it is to religion. Let him whose heart is sick with malice and studious of revenge, walk through the fields while clad in verdure, adorned with flowers:—his eye they are no beauty; the flowers themselves exhale fragrance. Dark as his soul nature is bed in deep sable. 'Tis smile, beauty lightest not up his bosom, with; but the furies of hell rage in his breast, and render him as miserable as he would wish the object of his hate.

But let his hand upon his heart and say—"I cast thee from me."—Father forgive them as I forgive my enemies. Then, indeed, are delightful the fruits and the flowers fragrant the meads, music of the groves de-then is ear, and the smile of virtuous lovely to his soul.

THE JEWS.

A Jewish doctor has been cured at Leipsic recently by a most singular providence—a pious student wishing to make a journey to see his friends, pawned to the Jew his testament for half a dollar—in his absence the Jew read it—he was struck with conviction—and on the student's return, paid him a hundred louis d'ors gratuitously, and begged permission to keep the sacred volume. He has since become a member of the christian church.

Bibles.—A person writes from Pensacola, "We have no preaching, and only a few bibles which I got from the agent for Louisiana, and distributed last summer. There are Americans here who have not seen a bible for twenty, and some for thirty years! Do then help us."

A bible was given at St. Louis to a Frenchman more than 70 years of age; he had never seen a bible before, and received it with a flood of tears.

Information to the Ladies.—Plaid stuffs will neither shrink nor lose their lustre, by the following simple method of cleaning them: viz, wash them with soap and cold water, and starch and iron them before they are dry.